

國民新報

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

▲郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

(號十七百八千四局南話電)

◀號七十七百一第▶

◀張三出日今▶

目價白告

▲一日至三日每日每字收大洋一分
▲四日至七日每日每字收大洋八分
▲八日至十五日每日每字收大洋六分
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▲本報廣告刊例另刊
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目價報本

中文	英文	合併
零售每份	零售每份	零售每份
大洋三分	大洋五分	大洋八分
埠本	埠本	埠本
每月大洋八角	每月大洋一元	每月大洋一元五角
半年四元四角	半年五元五角	半年八元五角
全年八元	全年十元	全年十五元
埠外	埠外	埠外
每月大洋一元	每月大洋一元五角	每月大洋二元
半年六元	半年八元	半年十二元
全年十二元	全年十八元	全年二十四元
美歐	美歐	美歐
每月大洋一元五角	每月大洋二元	每月大洋三元
半年九元	半年十二元	半年十八元
全年十八元	全年二十四元	全年三十六元

本報發行部啓事

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本報發行部啓事
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中國國民黨軍官學校啓事

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北京五卅學校招收男女生廣告

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贈送書報廣告

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華通商行

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新年贈品

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現代哲學概論出版了

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胃寶

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交通週報

交通週報
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新華通商行

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大藥房
天津總發行所
天津總發行所
天津總發行所

牙良藥
牙良藥
牙良藥

益乾化育丸
益乾化育丸
益乾化育丸

福安人壽水火保險公司
福安人壽水火保險公司
福安人壽水火保險公司

京綏鐵路車時刻票價表

站名	包次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次
包次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次
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西次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次
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豐次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次

京漢鐵路車時刻票價表

站名	包次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次
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平次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次
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張次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次
宣次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次
康次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次
南次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次
西次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次
豐次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宣次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	豐次

新華通商行

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積筋腎疳散專治梅瘡結於宗筋勞傷濕熱及楊梅結毒遍身骨痛
磨雲復光散專治眼疾七日小瓶一丸初起內外障翳示白致點痔肉

[illegible]

趙恒惕預備出走

勢書。該要點有三：大意謂：（一）趙氏左右無一正人，語多指摘政事，觀有兩系，並明白指出首鼠；（二）湖南既係自治省分，則前此之熊克武客軍駐紮岳陽，且供給餉餉，情何以自解？（三）張開楚（即彭昭賢司令）口角劉某，不知政事，整理財政，措施失當，衆怨沸騰，政府不應多方庇護。趙接電後，瞭然若失。蓋趙近年來之所以得維持局者，全係其左右爲之奔走。今唐之明白攻擊其左右，實爲討趙之先聲。且首鼠爲趙得意人，最爲趙所親信，今唐竟討直入，獨攻首鼠，尤與趙氏以難堪。至容納熊克武軍隊駐紮岳陽，趙固明知爲破壞省憲，然此乃政學系之主張。而彭政學系之陰謀，藉之爲此，固深具苦衷，而唐竟明白攻擊，實無異宣布其罪狀。張開理之上台，本爲趙之主張，而整頓軍財之計畫，趙氏早有決定。今唐自攻擊張氏個人，意在露東縣西，使趙氏知難而退，故趙自接電後，已感於無法應付，準備下台。據聞其銜間交通業已完全斷絕。昨日一商輪至中途而返，即足證此說之爲千真萬確。是唐趙決裂，殆已成完全不可掩之事實。惟趙氏究竟如何下台，是否仍思背城一戰以爲最後決定，則總統各師之態度而定，三師葉開鑫，爲趙之死黨，其部下軍隊，除劉重威成傾向唐生智外，其餘部隊，葉氏尙能指揮

汪先宗從事農民運動

被土豪酷刑殺戮

本頗有爲渠若欲上之，我當贊成，惟覺時間尚早，故決赴衡面與孟瀟商量，賀之態度，於此可見。是湖南四師軍隊，只有三師一部分擁趙，故以湖南內訌武力而言，趙師簡直不可以言戰，以外援而言，吳佩孚新敗於河南，更無力可以爲趙聲援，故趙更無法可以言戰。既不戰戰，則惟有自行下台之一途。現在雖尚有二三要人不顧事勢，主張趙氏硬幹，趙氏是否爲所愚弄而改變態度，此時尚無所聞。至於倚附趙氏爲生之政學系，此時亦已決定罷路，聞歐陽振華（省議會議長）及已預備在日內提出辭職，議會亦準備通過，易助桀爲惡之政學系，行將隨趙氏同其運命，乃爲必然之事也。

文武兩派大起紛爭

漸陽快函：奉軍之侵入關內各地，其目的係擬在北京一帶設立根據地，以便將來政局推移時，發言較為有力。此種行動，顯與前日保護安民官言不相符合，但張氏對於此種軍事之行動，似已具有決心。惟東三省財政極爲困難，不敷之額，已達二十萬萬元。是以文治派對於軍，惟不抱軍隊減少。反欲將賦稅增加百分之二十，且主張陳煙。王永江是否由錦州返奉，尚未得知。王氏如不返關，則文治派必受重大打擊，王氏如辭職，則將由袁金鎧繼任云。

誓死打倒吳佩孚與英國帝國

吳佩孚聯奉侵豫，製造內亂，禍國殃民，已引起全國

公憤。近復勾結英帝國主義者，封鎖魯港，牽掣國民政府之北伐，消息傳來，全津各界人士，莫不憤激填膺，當擬定二月二十八日，作國民大示威運動，嗣因戰局關係，暫緩舉行，乃於是日下午二時先開天津各界討吳反英代表大會。計各界團體

民政府對英命端抗議，收回海關，並從事北伐。(七)督促國民軍從速討伐吳張肅清餘孽，(八)致電廣州罷工委員會，同情二次罷工，堅持勿懈，(九)通電全國，集中力量，組織全國討吳反英總會，(十)聯合討吳反日大會，組織天津國民

瓊崖四面環海，
將瞑。

日大會等二百餘團體，代表四百餘人，假商務會開會，首由主席報告廣州被封鎖之真相，揭發英帝國主義之陰謀，次演述吳佩孚之罪狀，全場齊聲，誓死打倒吳佩孚與英國帝國主義，並一致擁護國民政府。旋通過大會宣言通電，及議決案。議決案共十一條：（一）組織討吳反革命委員會，（二）通電全國，一致奮起，擁護國民政府，（三）電公使團抗議

慷慨激昂，歷數吳佩孚與英國帝國主義之罪惡，尤以各工會代表，更為憤激。最後打倒吳佩孚，高喊口號：（一）打倒吳佩孚，（二）打倒英國帝國主義，（三）擁護國民政府，（四）援助國民政府，（五）國民政府萬歲，（六）國民革命萬歲，（七）世界革命萬歲。時至五時，宣告散會。各代表整隊遊行，沿途講演，散放傳單十

對於中山先生的紀念會，雖加及

徒涉，隨特務連一班亦上。在敵軍槍林密彈中，奮勇上，一瞬間青天白日旗已屹立於沙灘上，敵乃向鋪前退却。此四環圍海之瓊崖，國民革命軍遂飛渡而過之。(二月二十五日)

唐：口升三寸，並由矛柄背發作聲，作一

宣傳，以期全國民衆澈底了解，一致主張。當此帝國主義侵略日盛，軍閥惡焰仍熾之時，遂將革命領袖紀念日

掃盡張作霖

奉天特訊：張作霖因前方軍

不察，有此錯誤
衛計，不願

補充各軍缺額。二十八日有新兵^時批到奉。約六千餘名，張氏選其身體健壯者五千名。編爲手槍隊云。

此藥專治一切疔毒

疥瘡

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時令油

本廠出品之時令油，選料精良，加工精細，色澤鮮明，氣味芬芳，為家庭烹飪之必備品。現已上市，歡迎選購。

止痛粉

本廠出品之止痛粉，效力宏大，見效神速，能迅速緩解各種痛症，如頭痛、牙痛、經痛等。現已上市，歡迎選購。

活胃散

本廠出品之活胃散，能開胃健脾，消食化滯，對於消化不良、胃酸過多等症有顯著療效。現已上市，歡迎選購。

散胃活效奇

本廠出品之散胃活效奇，能迅速緩解胃痛、腹脹等症，為居家旅行之良伴。現已上市，歡迎選購。

華西藥房

本藥房經銷各種名廠藥品，批發零售，一律歡迎。地址：天津路。

律師董耀青

本律師事務所承辦各種法律事務，包括民事、刑事訴訟，契約見證等。地址：九號電南三八三。

華通商行

本商行經銷各種百貨，貨真價實，童叟無欺。地址：東城米市大街。

北京信成線工廠廣告

本工廠生產各種優質線材，品質優良，價格公道。歡迎各界垂詢。

神效除根敗毒丸

本藥丸專治各種頑疾，如梅毒、瘰癧等，見效神速，永不復發。現已上市，歡迎選購。

中山先生紀念章章售處廣告

本處為紀念中山先生，特設紀念章章售處，歡迎各界人士踴躍購買。地址：天津路。

潤卿氏秘製安胎種子寶丹

本丹專治婦女胎動不安、種子難成等症，為婦科之聖藥。現已上市，歡迎選購。

腸風便血丸

本丸專治腸風、便血等症，見效神速。現已上市，歡迎選購。

止嗽立效丸

本丸專治咳嗽、氣喘等症，見效神速。現已上市，歡迎選購。

心胃疼痛藥

本藥專治心胃疼痛、消化不良等症，見效神速。現已上市，歡迎選購。

平民讀本出版了

本出版社為普及知識，特出版平民讀本，內容豐富，價格低廉。歡迎選購。

眼科醫目復明

本診所專治各種眼疾，如沙眼、白內障等，見效神速。現已上市，歡迎選購。

耳底龍通藥

本藥專治耳鳴、耳聾等症，見效神速。現已上市，歡迎選購。

真正羊角瘋藥

本藥專治羊角瘋、癲癇等症，見效神速。現已上市，歡迎選購。

玉蓉洗臉水

本洗臉水能潔面潤膚，使肌膚細嫩白滑。現已上市，歡迎選購。

張寅

本診所專治各種疑難雜症，醫術精湛，收費低廉。地址：天津路。

The People's Tribune

國民新報

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Dissension In Parliament On Council Issue

Baldwin to Make Statement But Cabinet Also Divided, Chamberlain Makes Plea for Free Hand

United Press

London, March 1.—It was said today that a statement is expected from Premier Baldwin on the League Council question, and that the Cabinet is seriously divided. Chamberlain May Resign

Berlin, March 1.—Semi-official reports state that Premier Baldwin will communicate his instructions to M. Chamberlain for the League meeting next Thursday, notifying the House of Commons of his action. Mr. Chamberlain threatens to resign, if the cabinet does not endorse his views about the League Council extension.

Chamberlain Makes Plea

Reuter

London, March 1.—Addressing the League of Nations Parliamentary Committee, which recently resolved unanimously to urge the Government strenuously to oppose the proposal to make fundamental changes in all constitution of the League Council, Sir Austen Chamberlain reiterated that the Government had not yet decided upon the course it would follow. He declared that there was a real case for consideration of the composition of the Council. The demand that the practice of re-electing non-permanent members year after year should be abandoned was growing. He was immovably opposed to the suggestion that any State should be brought on the Council as counterpoise to Germany, but there was a sound argument for increasing the permanent membership since under the Locarno Agreement possibly Germany and all the present members except Japan would be regarded as interested parties and, therefore, unable to vote if a dispute under the Locarno Treaty were submitted to the Council.

The question how could the Council be made most effective for the maintenance of peace and conciliation was the real test that ought to be applied, not any counting of votes in a body where unless there was unanimity there could be no decision.

Keep Hands United

Sir Austen Chamberlain contended that if on great questions the British representatives were required to define their attitude unequivocally beforehand the delegates of other Governments would be forced into the same position and paralysis would result, owing to one State vetoing one solution and another State vetoing another solution. The only way to keep the door open for conciliatory negotiation was to avoid irrevocable commitments on the part of any delegate in advance he hoped that complete harmony might be achieved through preliminary conversations in the Locarno manner with the German delegates at Geneva. A variety of possible solutions suggested themselves. All that would be asked was that they would not be expected to go to Geneva with their hands tied.

Japanese Press

Reuter

Tokio, March 2.—The Japanese newspapers Hochi and Kokumin, commenting upon the proposed enlargement of the League Council, express sympathy with France and Poland but fear that expansion would result in the League becoming a "hotbed of international struggles", and consider that Poland's forebodings are unfounded.

HELEN WILLS DEFEATS SPANISH TENNIS STAR; WINS CONNAUGHT CUP

United Press

Mont Carlo, March 1.—Helen Wills, the American women's tennis champion, today won the Duke of Connaught Cup by defeating Senorita Beal Varez, the Spanish star, by a score of 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Wills was also a winner in the doubles, where she played against Senorita Varez likewise.

Don't Need Foreign Salt Gabelle Chief, Says Chinese Paper

"Ching Pao" Demands Abolition of Office; Would Save \$3,700,000 Annually

Asiatic

During the course of last week, the "Ching Pao" printed a long article severely attacking the Inspector-General of the Salt Gabelle.

The paper demands the abolition of the Inspectorate on the ground that it is not necessary as its work can be performed by the government audit department. For the sake of foreign bondholders of the 1913 Reorganization Loan, it is suggested that experienced foreign auditors and accountants could be employed by the government authorities for co-operating with the Chinese auditors as far as the salt revenues are concerned.

The paper says that by this way, the huge sum of \$3,700,000 can be saved annually. It therefore urges that after the departure of Sir F. Wilton for London, no foreigner should be employed to act as his successor as Inspector-General of the Salt Gabelle by the Chinese government.

In conclusion, the paper says that notwithstanding the unlawful seizure or retention of salt revenues by the Chinese militaries in the various provinces, the receipts are still sufficient to meet the requirements of the loan service every month.

Swiss May Placate Russia in Cause of Disarm. Conference

To Resume Negotiations Regarding Assassination of Soviet Envoy; Rumor Amends May Be Made

United Press

Geneva, March 1.—Negotiations between Switzerland and Soviet Russia with reference to their recent dispute will be resumed immediately in hopes that an agreement may be reached which will allow the Russians to participate in the approaching preliminary Disarmament Conference under League of Nations auspices.

The French Government is again acting as intermediary. The dispute centers around the assassination of the Soviet Envoy Vaslav Vorovsky at Lausanne in 1923, as well as the possibility of granting a pension to his daughter.

Relations between Switzerland and Soviet Russia were broken off following the acquittal of the slayer, Maurice Conrad, a Swiss engineer.

It is thought that the Swiss may express regret and grant a pension, since the Soviet Government declines to participate in any conference on Swiss soil under present circumstances.

China Insists On Return Of Mixed Court

Negotiations Taking Place Between Waichiaopu And Interested Powers; Make Definite Proposals

Kuo Wen

According to information from reliable sources, negotiations between the Waichiaopu and the interested Powers regarding the Mixed Court in Shanghai were initiated sometime before the Chinese New Year, and since then the delegates of the Chinese Government and those of England, France, the United States, Japan and Italy have met twice a week at the Waichiaopu.

It is stated that the Chinese negotiators are guided by the following instructions: (1) That the Shanghai Mixed Court should be unconditionally returned to Chinese jurisdiction and that the demand of the Diplomatic Corps that it return to the status which it enjoyed prior to the revolution of 1911, should be rejected; (2) That after the retrocession of the Mixed Court a special court should be organized to try Sino-foreign cases with a higher court to deal with cases of appeal; and (3) That in accordance with Sino-foreign treaties a foreign consul may attend the hearing of a case involving his nationals as an observer instead of assessor as is the case now.

U.S.-RUSS. TRADE DOUBLES IN YEAR

Tass

Moscow March 1.—According to the return just issued, the trade between the United States and Soviet Russia in the last fiscal year amounted to 103,767,657 dollars, which is nearly double the trade of the previous year.

The trade between the two countries is conducted through the agency of six commercial enterprises, viz. The Amtorg, All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Centrosyuz - America Inc., Selskoyuz America Inc., Elington-Schild Company and the Allied American Corporation. All the above enterprises have offices in New York. Amtorg represents the trading bureau of several of the Republics of the Soviet Union.

Of the trade turnover between the two countries, imports into the Soviet Union amounted to 87,088,022 dollars, and exports to the United States amounted to 16,679,635 dollars. The total of Russian American trade in 1913 amounted only to 46,000,000 dollars.

ANOTHER AIRMAN WILL TRY FOR POLE

United Press

Washington, March 1.—The "North Pole season" is on.

Announcement was made here today that, in competition with several other expeditions including one from Detroit and one from France, Lieut. Commander Richard Byrd will make a fresh effort to fly to the Pole.

Commander Byrd and his party expect to leave New York late this month on board a Shiping Board vessel, the Crantier, to establish a flight base at Spitzbergen, Norway.

The final dash will be made some time in May, it was said.

INDIAN NATIONALIST PRINCE, MAN WHO WON'T TRUCKLE TO VICEROYS, CELEBRATES JUBILEE

London, February 1. (By Mail) —The "Daily Herald" today publishes an appreciative article on the Gaekwar of Baroda, the great Indian Prince, who is referred to as the "man who refused to truckle to Viceroy".

During the week-end he celebrated his jubilee, having ascended the throne in 1875. He is today the premier Hindu prince of all India.

But this popularity among the Indian people is due neither to this nor to the legends of his fantastic wealth. It is due to the fact that, almost alone among the Princes, he has always refused to truckle to the British Viceroy.

His independent attitude at the Delhi Durbar, regarded by indignant Anglo-India as an affront to the King Emperor, was enthusiastically approved by his own countrymen. He attended the Durbar dressed in white as a sign of nationalist mourning instead of donning his full royal regalia and, after making his obeisance to King George, he turned his back on the latter instead of retiring backward from the Presence. This "outrage" was raised in the House of Commons; and Keir Hardie, the founder of the

Independent Labour Party, scandalised the House when he defended the Gaekwar's mode of progression as normal since he was not a crab which alone could crawl backward!

The Gaekwar also incensed Anglo-India when he refused to raise a contingent of Imperial Service troops unless the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira were restored to him. Even more irritating to the Government in India has been the Gaekwar's constant friendship and openly avowed sympathy with the Indian Nationalist leaders. Tilak, for example, lived and worked for a considerable time in the Gaekwar's house in Bombay. Nor has he been content with merely asserting Indian rights against the claims of the British.

He has, throughout his long reign, aimed at making his State a practical demonstration that Indian rule can be better than British.

Primary education, for example, in Baroda, is compulsory and free. And the result is that the percentage of literacy in the State has been raised in a generation from 4 per cent. to 21.5 per cent, while in British India it is still only 5 per cent.

CLOSING OF CANTON CUSTOMS HAS GIVEN RISE TO FRESH WAVE OF PATRIOTIC FERVOR

Asiatic

Shanghai, Feb. 27.—Notwithstanding the settlement of the Canton customs dispute, a fresh wave of patriotic fervor is obviously rising amongst the Chinese. Resolutions of protest against the action of the Customs Commissioner have been passed by numerous organizations during the last several days and sent to the Peking government demanding action against this act of imperialistic aggression and at the same time resolutions of encouragement and support were passed and sent to the Canton government. Resolutions were also passed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai who complained bitterly of the damage to Chinese trade caused by the action of the Commissioner of Customs at Canton.

A joint meeting of all public bodies cabled the Canton government stating that the customs belong to the Chinese people and must be taken out of the hands of the foreigners. A general meeting of textile workers, press factory employees, metal workers and dockers passed a resolution today condemning the Canton incident and pledging those present to fight with all available means against imperialism.

Urgo Asylum Workers

Canton, March 2.—Various labour guilds combined with the strikers are endeavouring to force the workers at the asylum for the insane and many other charitable institutions into a strike. These institutions are conducted by foreigners of various nationalities.

PROTEST LEGATION'S USE OF WIRELESS FOR COMMERCIAL AND PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

Asiatic

The Chinese wireless station has petitioned the government complaining about the alleged illegal use of the foreign radio installations in China. According to the memorial, the foreign wireless stations, which have been erected within the precincts of the Legations and Consulates, are receiving and distributing wireless services and reports free of charge for propaganda purposes and consequently, the business of the Chinese radio stations is suffering badly from the effect.

In accordance with the resolutions of the Washington Conference concerning the use of foreign radio installations in China, they are to be exclusively used for diplomatic purposes between the Legations and their respective governments and not for commercial uses, says the petition.

Ask Protection

The memorialists, therefore, urge the government to take up the question with the Legations concerned with a view to protecting China's wireless rights as well as the business of the Chinese telegraph and wireless offices. Otherwise, they say, China should not be held responsible for the payment of foreign loans and debts which were secured by Chinese telegraph revenues.

In this connection, the "Sincere" declares that the free distribution of foreign wireless services in Peking, Tientsin and other cities without any understanding with the Chinese authorities is a violation against the Washington conference's resolutions and that if foreigners wish to have their own wireless services, they must buy them from the Chinese government radio stations, as wireless is a government monopoly in China.

FASCIST GOVERNMENT NOT COMMITTED TO PRIVATE PROPERTY

United Press

Rome, March 1.—In a speech delivered here today on the occasion of the laying of a cornerstone for the first of a group of inexpensive dwellings to be built for Government employees, the Minister of Interior declared that "the Fascist Government has not been committed to the doctrine of private property."

The houses will be state-owned and controlled.

Local Kuomintang Honor Sun Yat-sen On March Twelfth

Anniversary Of Death Of Leader To Be Commemorated; Break Ground For Tomb In Nanking

Asiatic

According to a Nanking despatch, the ceremony of breaking the ground for Dr. Sun Yat-sen's tomb on the Tzechingshan or Purple Mountain in Nanking will be made on the 12th instant, the first anniversary of the late leader's death.

The tomb will cost one million dollars and it will be built after Sino-foreign methods.

In Peking, the Kuomintang leaders have made arrangements with the management of the central park to open the gardens free to the public on the 12th instant in memory of the occasion while ample preparations are being made by the Kuomintang Executive Office in Peking in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of the first Kuomintang President in China.

Military Council of Canton to Confer On Expedition to North

Government Terms Chang and Wu "Traitorous Monsters;" Also Pans "Law Protection" Campaigns

Kuo Wen

Hongkong, Feb. 28. — The Military Council of the Canton Government is to call an extraordinary conference on the 5th for the discussion of the Anti North Expedition, to which all commanders above the rank of divisional commanders are being invited to attend personally.

In a declaration the Canton Government pointed out that the Wu Pei-fu-Chang Tso-lin alliance is detrimental to the country and people who shall rise up collectively to exterminate these two traitorous monsters. It also condemns the so-called "law protection and constitution preservation" campaigns as tools and pretexts utilised by interested parties to attained selfish ends, which the Nationalist Government shall sweep away in one strike.

FIGURES ON NAVAL FORCES OF POWERS

United Press

London, March 1.—Japan has a total of 222 naval vessels actually built, as compared with 541 for the United States and 444 for the British Empire, a Blue Book issued here today shows.

Figures on the leading nations, for naval vessels actually constructed, are given as follows:

United States, 543; British Empire, 444; Italy, 217; Japan, 222; France, 219; Soviet Union, 173; Germany, 87.

Kuominchun Hold Tientsin Battle Line

Peuse in Battles on All Fronts; Expect Attacks Soon; Kiangsi Tupan to Chaban Wu

Peace Advocates in North May Interfere With Chang Tso-lin's Active Participation in Struggle; Hint that he Will do no More than Manoeuvre

Reuter

General Lu Ching-lin's troops continue to resist the advance of the Chihli-Shantung expedition against Tientsin.

Chung Mei

The Tientsin front seems to be witnessing a period of preparation and waiting on the part of Kuominchun at Tang Kuan Tun and the Shantung Chihli forces at Tsangchow, with Machang as a dead man's land between them unoccupied by either side.

The last heavy fighting appears to have taken place on Sunday night when Li Ching-lin's men attempted to rush the Kuominchun and were driven back, retreating south of Machang.

General Li Ching-lin, is reported to be at Tsangchow, his plan to move up to Machang having failed with the defeat on Sunday night. Commander Lu Chung-lin who heads the Kuominchun at the front, is back in Tientsin where he will remain until an order for the Kuominchun advance is given.

According to unofficial Chinese reports, the 1st Kuominchun now has 130,000 troops on the various fronts which are strung out from Jehol to Honan. Tabulating these fronts, the report refers to the Tung Kuan Tun area south of Tientsin, the district around Paoting and Taiming on the Peking Hankow Railway, the Honan front at Chengchow and the Jehol front at Chaoyang.

The front at Paoting is being guarded by the 4th Kuominchun under Wei Yi-shan, who has his men at Kao Yang, Jen Chiu and Ho Chien.

Pi's Moves Uncertain

Reuter

Reports received locally in regard to General Pi Shou-cheng's projected naval expedition from Tsingtao are conflicting. One despatch states that the flotilla is expected to arrive this morning at Chefoo, where one of the gunboats will pick up General Pi and take him to Mukden via Dairen, the other four gunboats escorting the transports direct to Chinwangtao. From another source it is learned that General Pi is taking 5,000 men to Taku by sea and sending another 5,000 to the same destination by rail.

Li Sends for Help

Nippon Dempo

Tsinan, Mar. 1. — While Li Ching-lin is attempting to essay an attack on Tientsin on three sides, his forces are insufficient in strength to push through the plan with success. He has accordingly asked Chang Tsung-chang promptly to despatch reinforcements with the result that Chang has ordered Chu Yi-pao's Brigade, 2,000 strong at Tielchow to advance along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. At the same time he has urged Li not to essay an advance without consideration.

The Honan Front

Kuo Wen

General Yuchi Wei-chun's

(Continued on Page 2)

The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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Wednesday, March 3, 1926.

"Fight It Out"

Under the above caption, the "Peking Leader" yesterday expressed a view of the Chinese situation in its annually recurring phase of civil war between rival war-lords which is largely shared by most foreigners. Our contemporary points to the inconclusive character of the fighting between the various armies and suggests that this "unwillingness of the winner to deal the final coup de grace has been due partly at least to a realization that some day he in turn might want to be treated with similar kindness." And the paper rightly emphasises that the "net result has been that the way was left open for a revival of the fighting at a later date—and that has meant that the civil wars have dragged on year after year with no definite progress toward a conclusive settlement"; and while it disclaims affirming that fighting is a good thing, the "Leader" goes on to hope that "this time the conflict will be carried through to a finish, with the definite and conclusive elimination of one side or the other."

The Imperialists And A Bandit

We are afraid that this view of the Problem that is China entirely overlooks the dominating factor of the whole situation in that it assumes not only the ability and capacity of the warring chieftains to eliminate one another but the existence of objective conditions in China today in which a struggle *a outrance* could be waged between rival military forces. While our reading of history leads us definitely to reject the theory of a national settlement on the basis alone of a militarist victory by this or that war-lord, it is no less clear to us that no military leader in the North can at present inflict a decisive defeat on his rival in the optative sense expressed by the "Peking Leader". And the reason is obvious. Consider the course of two of the battles of the last campaign. General Kuo Sung-ling passed through the gate of Shanhaikwan on his march to Mukden at the head of the best-equipped and, probably, best-trained army ever assembled under a Chinese commander in modern times. It was the flower of all Chang Tso-lin's forces, and humanly speaking it could not fail to capture Mukden and drive the bandit ruler there into ignominious flight. It did not. Why?

The Imperialist supporters of Chang Tso-lin will tell you that the "strong man" of Manchuria, with his back to the wall, turned on his rebellious general and struck him down with his own right arm. Nothing can be false than this crude picture of the Mukden bandit triumphant, Kuo Sung-ling was defeated not by Chang Tso-lin but by the Unequal Treaties in operation in South Manchuria. All strategy and tactics demanded his passage through a clear and definite route of Chinese territory, but that passage was denied him by the Japanese on the alleged ground that military movements in the area would damage Japanese interests in the South Manchuria Railway Zone. And basing their pressure against Kuo Sung-ling on this point, the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria shepherded and compelled that brilliant and unfortunate officer to fight his last fight on a terrain prepared beforehand by the Japanese military advisers of Chang Tso-lin. There is not only Chinese authority for this grave statement, but corroboration of it is available in the testimony of Brigadier-General Reilly of the Reserve Corps of the United States Army who interviewed Kuo Sung-ling on the eve of the disaster on the Liaohs front. This distinguished American officer has stated that the Japanese practically shepherded Kuo Sung-ling in the direction of Chang Tso-lin's selected battle-ground.

A Postulate Of The Situation

Look again at the course of the battle between the First Kuominchun and Li Ching-lin's army around Tientsin. There is no doubt whatever that fighting on this front was protracted and intensified to the distinct disadvantage of the Kuominchun by the persistent interference of some of the signatory Powers of the Boxer Protocol with their pedantic insistence on observance of the provisions of that Unequal Treaty. We commit no indiscretion when we state that the so-called inconclusiveness of the military results of the fighting before Tientsin has been due to no little extent to Kuominchun fear of complications with certain Foreign Powers who are suspected of harboring anti-nationalist designs. And generally it may be stated that this fear of alien interference, in one form or the other under the Unequal Treaties, is and has always been present as a dominant psychological as well as political factor throughout the recurring civil wars in China.

We therefore lay it down as a postulate of the whole situation in China today that there can be and shall be no finality in a purely militarist solution if only because the Unequal Treaties necessarily prevent the achievement of a real military decision.

Japanese Mendacity And The Canton Government

The "North China Standard", which is the official organ of the Japanese Legation in Peking, published in its issue yesterday an article commenting, inter alia, on the financial situation of the Canton Government. The statement is made that "for financial reasons, as well as for safeguarding the sale of Russian oil, petroleum is placed under government monopoly, to the great distress of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of New York." Another allegation is that the Canton Government has issued through the Central Bank of China (erroneously referred to in the article as the "Bank of Canton"), "capitalised at \$200,000, paper notes to the value of nearly seven million dollars. They are inconvertible notes, pure and simple, but are put in circulation by force.....Such a miserable financial system will bring about dreadful results the moment a breakdown takes place in financial circles."

We have to state that if the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of New York are now in "great distress" at Canton, the responsibility for their present plight rests entirely with the two octopus organisations. They were the first to resort to "direct action" in the Imperialist struggle with the Canton Government by the institution of an oil blockade of the port at a time when, according to "historical precedent", the Government was thought to be on the eve of a disastrous fall. They cut off the supply of oil and succeeded in paralysing, for a brief but exceedingly grave period, the work of the Aviation forces of the Government as well as the movement of troops so far as that depended on motor transportation. There was also a danger—which presumably was envisaged by the Companies—of the population being driven to revolt in consequence of the stoppage of oil for illumination and other purposes.

Why Mr. Dosser Was Arrested

From this perilous situation, the Canton Government was saved by the prompt assistance rendered by the representatives in China of the powerful Soviet oil organisation known as the Nefte-Syndicate. Shortly before the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of New York attempted their strangle-hold on the Canton Government, Mr. T. V. Soong—who is Managing Director of the Central Bank of China at Canton and also Minister of Finance of the Canton Government—had negotiated a far-reaching agreement with the Nefte-Syndicate for the importation and marketing of Soviet oil in intra-mural China. The actual carrying-out of the agreement was engaging the attention of the parties when the oil crisis occurred at Canton; and Mr. Soong thereupon arranged with the representatives of the Nefte-Syndicate for the immediate delivery at Canton of Soviet oil. The attorney and chief representative of the Nefte-Syndicate was on his way to Canton in this connexion when the British Espionage Service in China had him arrested while he was in Hongkong en route to Canton. This is the real Imperialist reason why Mr. Dosser, the representative in question, was arrested in the summer and tried by the British Court at Shanghai misnamed the "International Mixed Court". The brief but dangerous delay caused by Mr. Dosser's arrest was successfully met and, thanks to the masterly arrangements of the Nefte-Syndicate's representatives, Soviet oil was soon pouring into Canton; and the disaster, engineered by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of New York, was averted. While the Canton Government has no present intention actively to injure the commercial operations of these two Imperialist instruments of exploitation in China, it equally has no intention to forget the very vital assistance which the Soviet oil organisation rendered to it and the people of Kuangtung at a particularly dangerous crisis created by Anglo-American imperialist oil interests.

Assistance To Bank Of Canton

The reply to the piece of Japanese mendacity regarding the Central Bank of China is that the notes of the Bank are circulating throughout the province at par and are accepted by the Customs and Post Office at Canton in payment of dues and duties. And a crushing refutation of the Japanese-inspired lie against the Bank may here be given. At the height of the British agitation against the Canton Government, when the latter was being daily accused of Bolshevism and communising everything in the City including private banks, there was a great run on the Canton branch of the Bank of Canton, (whose headquarters are at Hongkong) which the British consular authorities in the Shameen were reported to have inspired. The Manager of the Bank, faced with a rapidly vanishing treasury which could not be refilled owing to the strike, approached the Managing Director of the Central Bank of China for assistance. The latter, with the approval of the Canton Government, at once flung into the vaults of the Bank of Canton SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SILVER with a promise of twice as much if needed. The run was instantly stopped. Of course, Reuters have not considered such an item of news worth while circulating, and doubtless hardly anyone in the foreign community in the Capital has heard of this signal act of service which a Government, accused of a policy of nationalising banks and other privately-owned enterprises, rendered to the Bank of Canton and saved it from closing its doors.

Asia To Have Own Olympic Sports Meet

International Contest For Oriental Peoples to be Held in Baku Next April; to Include all Usual Events

Moscow, Feb. 28.—Preparations are now in full swing for the organisation of international Olympic games for Oriental peoples to be held in Baku in April next. This Olympiad, or Octobriad as it is called, was decided upon at a conference of athletic and sport organisations recently held in Baku. The contests will include all the usual features of Olympic games as well as horse riding, shooting etc. Also the first Oriental chess tournament will be arranged. The contests, for teams and individuals, will be open for the representatives of all Oriental peoples.

Chaliapin To Sing For Homeland Now

Russian Singer Will Appear In State-owned Theatres Of Moscow And Leningrad

Moscow, March 1.—Chaliapin, the famous Russian singer who has long been under fire here on a charge of catering to capitalist America at the expense of his native land, has consented to appear in both Moscow and Leningrad next autumn through agreement with the state-owned theatres, it was announced today.

SUZANNE LENGLEN'S HEART TROUBLE MAY BE A DUKE

In a Monte Carlo dispatch which we published yesterday, the *United Press* reported that Suzanne Lenglen, the French tennis "dragon fly", was said by her physicians to require a thorough rest. Unless this was taken, her heart might be permanently damaged. The true meaning of this cardiac reference is possibly indicated in a message from a Nice correspondent who states that there have been persistent rumors for some time past of a marriage between Mlle. Lenglen and an English nobleman.

Suzanne had the question lately put to her as to whether she had received a proposal from an English Duke, and jocularly she replied, "Everybody seems anxious to marry me off except mother and father." Suzanne admitted she was very fond of the Duke as a friend, but could not understand the rumours which were current. She also said to Miss Helen Wills, who was present, "Why are they so anxious to get us married?" and Miss Wills, with a fine sense of humour, intervened with "Perhaps they think we play better doubles than singles."

The English Duke referred to is believed to be the Duke of Westminster who was divorced by his second wife last year. His first wife also divorced him for adultery and desertion. He is fabulously rich, drawing most of his income from rack-renting his tenants in the West End of London.

WALES BEATS ENGLAND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

London, March 1.—At Selhurst today Wales beat England at Association football by three goals to one.

Pirate Attack

Hongkong, March 2.—Pirates attacked a Chinese town near Kongmoon, H. M. S. Faulkner and an armed boat from H.M.S. Moth beat off the pirates.

LABOR

London Engineers' Lockout Threatens

London, March 1.—An engineering lockout has been brought a step nearer owing to a meeting of strikers at the London firm of printing machine manufacturers, Robert Hoe, which was the origin of the dispute, reaffirming the decision not to return to work.

Their attitude will be further discussed at a joint meeting of the executives of the seven firms involved, when efforts will be made to avert a stoppage.

Strike In Japanese Mills In Shanghai

Shanghai, March 1.—A critical situation has arisen in the cotton mill district where 3,400 employees of the Japanese mills are striking against the regulations.

The strikers yesterday attacked one mill, killing a Japanese foreman.

There are signs of the trouble spreading to the other foreign mills. The Chinese and foreign police are co-operating for the maintenance of order.

KUOMINCHUN HOLD TIEN-TSIN BATTLE LINE

(Continued from Page 1)
troops are now concentrating at Chung Mou, district situated halfway between Kaifeng and Chengchow. Strong defence works are being erected so as to prevent the advance of General Chin Yun-ao's troops upon Chengchow where the Honan now makes his headquarters.

Expect Decisive Battle

Despatches from Kaifeng indicate that the main forces of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and General Yueh Wei-chun are being concentrated in the vicinity of Chengchow where the fate of Honan will be decided in the course of a few days.

To Chaban Wu

Tupan Fang Peng-jen of Kiangsi has been formally appointed to head an expedition to conduct a "chaban" of Hupeh affairs, or in other words to attempt to drive out Wu Pei-fu.

A private telegram received in Peking is quoted as announcing that the Tupan has nominated Kiang Chao-ping to head the expedition and that preparations are already under way for the mobilization of the anti-Wu army in Kiangsi.

It is said that three divisions will form the army for the invasion of Hupeh, the vanguard of which is to start on the 4th.

Before accepting this new task, it is said that Tupan Fang consulted with Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking, Chao Heng-ti of Hunan and the Szechuan generals including Liu Hsiang, Yuan Tsung and others.

No Shanhaikuan Battle

The expected Fengtien offensive against the Kuominchun on the Shanhaikuan front did not materialize yesterday. According to information received by the Kuominchun, Marshal Chiang Tso-lin on the 25th gave orders for the attack and began moving his men toward Chang Li, which they now occupy.

The Kuominchun, however, were prepared for the attack with strong entrenchments around Luanchow and it is this which is reported to have postponed the Fengtien onslaught.

Peace Factions Active

Tientsin, Mar. 1.—General Kao Wei-yueh, Commander of the Seventh Division of the Fengtien Army, arrived in Changli from Chuinchow, yesterday, at the head of his forces. His commanding office removed to Changli the same day. Although the Fengtien forces at Shanhaikuan are

England Has Eyes on Singapore Laborers

London, March 1.—In the House of Commons today Mr. F. G. Penny (Conservative) asked whether the Cantonese Bolshevik elements in the Straits Settlements were carrying on propaganda and fomenting strikes, also whether the master tailors at Singapore had petitioned the Governor to have the Tailors' Guild broken up and the ring-leaders deported.

Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery (Secretary of State for the Colonies) stated that the recent strikes had been economic. The answer to the second part of the question was in the affirmative but the Governor had reported that the master tailors had not produced evidence to support their allegations and consequently the deportations had not been effected.

Lt.-Col. Amery declared that the Colonial Government was watching the situation.

WANT AUDIENCE ON TIME AT "GONDOLIERS"

Anybody who has ever had anything to do with a stage performance knows how disconcerting it is for the artists when late comers among the audience keep dribbling along in a steady stream halfway through the first act. The management of the P. I. A. D. C., which is staging performances of "The Gondoliers" on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, is therefore making an earnest appeal to its patrons to turn up as punctually as possible on those occasions so as to enable the curtain to be raised promptly at 9.15 each evening. The general public will in this way be doing its bit towards the smooth running of the show and the enjoyment of the many will not have to be sacrificed to the tardiness of the few.

Booking for all three performances is still open at the Pavilion. The first two nights are pretty well booked up by now but there are still a few good seats available for Saturday evening's show.

HONOR MURDERED SOVIET COURIER

Moscow, March 1.—Theodor Nette, the diplomatic Courier who was murdered in the train in Latvia on the way to Riga has been posthumously decorated with the Order of the Red Flag. Johann Makhmatal, the other Courier who accompanied Nette and who was seriously wounded in the fight with the railers, whose object was to seize the diplomatic post, has also been decorated with the Order. Makhmatal is lying in a hospital in Riga.

threatening to start activities, it is generally understood that they are not really aiming at war but the activities are simply intended for a menace to the Kuominchun in view of the fact that peace advocates are gaining in strength in Mukden. These peace-advocates point out that should the Fengtien forces attempt to take a move with little attention to the circumstances, they will have their back menaced by the Kuominchun on the Jehol front.

The Kuomintang Declares Its Stand

Conclusion of the Text of the Declaration of the Second National Conference of the Kuomintang; Militarists as Puppets of the Imperialists; Who the Foes are and How to Defeat Them

How foreign imperialism has in every case linked itself up with the forces that work for evil in China may be seen from the following facts. It will be seen that the imperialists, in order to perpetrate their aims for the gradual disruption of China and to make her a ready prey to their economic and political exploitation, have been playing a cool game by making use of the militarists, officials, compradores, and other forces of evil in China.

We know, in the first place, that during the Yuan Shih-kai regime the foreign bankers lent a huge loan of \$250,000,000 to help Yuan's monarchic scheme and financed his campaign to suppress the republican South. In 1917 and 1918, Japan lent the War Participation Loan and the Ammunition Loan of the value of \$300,000,000 to Tuan Chi-jui in order that he might make use of the money to wipe out the Constitutional Army of the Southwest.

Toward 1918, when the European War had been ended, the Big Powers could turn their attention once more to the Far East, and they at once used all their influence to check the growing influence of Japan, at the same time helping Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu to rise to power. The full extent of the financial assistance given them in the form of loans is not accurately known up to this day. On their part, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, following the dictates of the foreign powers, did their best to fight against the Revolutionary Government in Canton. For the capitalist powers have not lent their financial help to the militarists for nothing, and the latter know well what is expected of them and are willing to sacrifice many things to curry their favour. The greatest political object of the foreign capitalists is of course the suppression of all patriotic and popular movements.

Imperialists' Puppets

After the fall of the Chihli Party toward the winter of 1924-25, Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin returned to power, half openly as the proteges of the British, the American and the Japanese governments. Having a man at the head of the Government who is their tool and their puppet, the imperialists could of course do whatever struck their fancy in China. At the same time, the militarists under the direct protection of the foreign powers could also do what they liked with the people and could afford to ignore and defy the people's opinion.

So we find Tuan Chi-jui on his assuming office, giving formal assurance of the recognition of the unequal treaties in exchange for the powers recognizing his government. So also, we find in last summer, following the Shanghai and the Shamen massacres, Chang Tso-lin exerting all his power to suppress the patriotic movements and demonstrations against the British in the areas over which he had control. Especially notorious was his suppression of labor unions and labor organizations both in Shanghai and Tientsin.

It may seem that the militarists of lesser standing might do less harm to the nation, or at least might not be important enough to be made use of by the foreign powers. An examination of the facts will prove the contrary to be the case.

For instance, the invasion by Kuangtung by Tang Chi-yao in last

summer was inspired by the Japanese and the French. So also with Chen Chiung-ming, who all along has been openly and shamelessly supported by the British in Hongkong. Since last summer, Chen was able actually to make Hongkong his base of action for all hostile activities against the Canton Government. Ammunitions were sent by way of Hongkong, funds were transmitted through Hongkong banks, and the northern fleet used Hongkong as the base from which they could spy the activities of the Nationalist government and also carry military supplies to the hostile forces on the south.

In return for the British services, Chen Chiung-ming did in the south what Chang Tso-lin did in the north. The former's movements were severely suppressed at Haifeng, and the laborers' movements at Swatow were interfered with in the same way that they were interfered with by Li Ching-lin in Tientsin.

The Gold Franc Case

All compradores have essentially the same simple, money-making motive. This applies to most of the recent Minister of Finance in the Peking Government, from Wang Keh-min to Li Shih-hao. Where a personal gain is involved, big losses to the national treasury are as nothing to these creatures of foreign domination; witness the settlement of the Gold Franc question.

To single out a single instance of how compradores work against their national conscience, we need only to mention the case of Chen Lien-poh, compradore for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shamen, who during the fall of 1924 was directly the agent of the British to lead a reaction against the Canton Government.

The idea that a Chinese could, by the help of British money, buy and send ammunition and organize non-descript corps to fight against the Chinese Government at Canton may seem incredible, but is nevertheless a fact which provides food for thought.

The case was already mentioned by Chairman Sun Yet-sen in his cable to ex-Premier MacDonald. But after the defeat, he was still able to stay comfortably in Hongkong, and continue his activities against the Chinese.

While the officials are the servants of the militarists in their exploitation of the country, the country landlords are the co-partners and accomplices of the compradores rendering services to the foreign nations.

So hand in hand, and working through a sinister nexus of causes and effects, these agents of foreign domination work steadily and unrelentingly for a gradual disruption of the political and economic fabric of the nation. And the foreign imperialists, always knowing what is good for them, have always stood by and looked upon with satisfaction, and whenever occasion requires, give these agents a push and wish them Godspeed in their work of disintegrating the country.

The Ways Out

So, in conclusion, we come back to the same points with which we started, viz., the only road to salvation for the country lies in the following:

(1) Internationally, we have to overthrow imperialism, and in order to do this, we have (a) to co-operate with the countries where a revolution has already been effected, (b) to join forces with the oppressed and down-trodden

nations, and (c) to work together with the exploited and the down-trodden classes in the imperialistic nations.

(2) Internally, we have to fight against the agents of foreign capitalism and imperialism, first the militarists, and then the officials, compradores and the country bourgeoisie. The necessary steps are: (a) the establishment of a people's army, (b) the creation of an honest government, (c) the promotion and protection of new industries, and (d) the protection of farmers' and labor organizations.

In short, we cannot go beyond what is pointed out by the Chairman in seeking a way for national salvation, namely, by awakening the whole masses of the people, and by cooperating with the peoples of the earth who are ready to treat us as equals.

Section III

Recent Endeavours of the Party

As we have always believed in the doctrine and programme laid down by the Chairman, we have always been following the line indicated for us under the direct guidance of the Chairman, since the First National Conference was terminated. But we have to do this under the most unfavorable circumstances, and if we have gone steadily forward, it is not for the lack of a consciousness of the extreme difficulties that beset our path. The British in Hongkong and Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu in the north, with the help of Chen Chiung-ming, Yang Hsi-min and Liu Chen-huan have, under the direct protection of the foreign interests, carried on a strenuous campaign against us.

Organizing Efforts

Undaunted by all this opposition, we have established a country-wide organization of local party offices for the purpose of spreading the influence of the party among the people. We have, through the military academies and officers' training corps, created a party army which will serve as the beginning of a true people's army of China. In the civil spheres, there are organizations of farmers and laborers to teach them to protect their own interests.

Military Efforts

We have fought against the armies who are in league with the Peiyang clique in the north, and we have defeated the volunteer corps organized by the merchants in Hongkong. And we have directly challenged the armies of Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun themselves.

After the downfall of the Chihli Party, the Chairman himself went up north, and issued two manifestos, the one on the abolition of unequal treaties being directly aimed at the imperialistic scheme, and the other on the calling of a people's conference intended to deal a fatal blow to the militarist system within the country. Although the Chairman was not able to live to see the realization of his plans, yet, as messages that struck deep into the breasts of the nation, they have a gigantic and enduring influence over the hearts of the people.

Today these few catch-words and phrases popularised by Sun Yat-sen have been permanently stamped on the heads of the whole young China, and have become the common property of all thinking Chinese.

Throughout the Shanghai and Shamen Massacres of last summer and the recent popular movements in Peking, we could see that the whole nation has been aroused and the people are coming more and more to take a share in the affairs of the country. Popular opinion is a growing force which claims to be recognized as a political power.

See Victory Ahead

Along the Huangho and on both sides of the Yangtze, there are

CHICAGO OFFICIALS IN LEAGUE WITH GUNMEN, IS CITY'S COMPLAINT

American Cities Fear Rising Tide of Crime; Chicago Appeals to Congress; N. Y. Investigates.

growing and rapidly developing farmers' organizations and in the public demonstrations they have come to play a more and more important role.

At present, the territory of Kuangtung has been united under command of the Revolutionary Government, all opposing forces have been defeated, and an army, whose purpose is to serve the people, has been perfected. While we may still occasionally suffer from the molestations of the foreign powers, we are confident that the victory of the national cause cannot be far away.

Reuter New York, February 28.—Declaring that public officials in the city are in secret alliance with gunmen and bootleggers and are beneficiaries of wholesale violations of the law, a petition, signed by Chicago citizens, has been presented to the Senate through Vice-President Dawes appealing to Congress to investigate and check "the prevailing conditions of crime." Meanwhile, Governor Smith of New York, has appointed a committee with a view to investigating the rising tide of crime.

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10th November, 1926; 8th Drawing (\$1,000,000); redemption begins 30th November.

F. A. Aglen

Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Consolidated Debt Office,

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Prospects Dark for Opening of Schools

No Funds in Sight For Colleges; Russian Boxer Indemnity Fund Not a Promising Purse

Kuo Wen
There seems absolutely no prospect of the Government schools being able to reopen and resume class work at the present moment in view of the lack of funds and responsible officials to support them. Though the Education Ministry appears to be exerting its utmost to do something morally in support of these educational institutions, on account of the tremendous sum required even for meeting on month's expenses, which are estimated to amount to some \$220,000, and the absence of a responsible head in the Finance Ministry to endorse any financial scheme in this connection, such support is of no material assistance, as far as the reopening of the schools is concerned.

It is understood that a section of the educationalists have been endeavouring to secure an advance from the Russian Boxer Indemnity Fund to meet the urgent need at the moment, but from quarters who are closely connected with this fund, it is pointed out that some great difficulties have to be surmounted, which seems unlikely according to existing circumstances, before a release from this source can be hoped for.

A similar attempt was made last year and proved futile because of the refusal of the financial authorities to counter-sign the release. In this present case, though the Commission in charge of this fund may agree, the approval of the Inspector-General of Customs must be secured as well, which is not likely to be forthcoming because of the absence of a Minister in the Ministry of Finance, whose endorsement is necessary.

Further it is learned that this source has been pledged as security for various loans by the Finance Ministry up to the 27th year 1933, and the most the educationalists can hope for is to pledge this fund to be derived after the 27th year for a loan to be floated in the market or negotiated with the native banks.

Such being the case it is feared that the efforts of the educationalists will be of little avail.

Lower Schools Open

Chung Mei
The higher, middle and primary schools require \$180,000 per month, it is said and there are prospects of that amount being forthcoming.

The middle and primary schools attached to the men and women's normal universities have opened although they sent a delegation to appeal to the Ministry of Education for funds since the teachers have been unpaid for eight months.

The regular middle and primary schools wrote to Communist Lu Chung-lin demanding that they receive a share of the newly imposed cigarette tax, part of which was earmarked for education. The reply came back, however, that these institutions already have funds set aside for them, and since it was originally decided that they should not share in this tax, nothing can be done.

Zita Will Try To Get Crown Jewels Back

Asiatic
Berlin, March 1.—Ex-Empress Zita arrived at Paris today to start her lawsuit against the purchasers of the crown jewels from her husband who sold them at a big loss, owing to the urgent need of money.

725-MILE NON-STOP FLIGHT THROUGH FOG ESTABLISHES RECORD

United Press
Boston, March 1.—By making a 725-mile non-stop flight from Dayton, Ohio, to Boston today in five hours and fifty minutes, an air mail pilot today set a new record.

The flight included passage through fog and clouds, and the reaching of altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet.

General Tang Turns From Hunan Tupan

Joins With Kuomintang in South; Charges Chao With Alliance With Wu Against Interests of People

Asiatic
Changsha despatches indicate that General Tang Shen-tze has declared his independence against Tupan Chao Hen-ti who is sending troops to northern Hunan to suppress the revolt. General Tang is reported to be in secret agreement with General Tan Yen-kai of the Kuomintang army in Kuangtung and consequently a fresh civil war will soon break out between Hunan and Kuangtung. General Tang charges his chief for alleged alliance with Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin to destroy the provincial constitution of Hunan and that Wu Pei-fu's activities against Hunan will lead to endless armed conflict in the country and he is, therefore, the enemy of the nation and people who are clamouring for peace.

Hence, civil war is now extending to the south-west, affecting no less than six provinces, viz. Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi, Hunan and Kuangtung.

Germany Mourns

Asiatic
Berlin, March 1.—Yesterday was set aside as Germany's national mourning day in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of President Ebert. The day was also consecrated to the memory of the millions who lost their lives in the World War.

All public buildings half-masted their flags and memorial services were held in the churches.

Execute Li Shao-kuei

Kuo Wen
Pengpu, Feb. 28.—Li Shao-kuei, son of General Li Chuan-ye of Anhui, was executed by order of General Chen Tiao-yuan this morning. Li Shao-kuei, alias Li Tai-sha, had been known to be the leader of a big gang which terrorised the people of Anhui and was arrested in Nanking last week and extradited to the Pengpu military court.

CHU CHAO-HSIN ON WAY TO ROME

Reader
London, March 1.—Mr. Chu Chao-hsin and Mrs. Chu have departed for Geneva, en route to Rome, where Mr. Chu is to take up the Ministership.

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Assigning Of Follies Under Discussion; Still No Cabinet

Chia Teh-yao Definitely Stated For Premier; Other Posts Considered at Special Meeting

Kuo Wen
A special meeting was held at the private residence of the Chief Executive yesterday afternoon when the cabinet situation again formed the chief topic of discussion.

Although General Chia Teh-yao, Minister of War, has been definitely stated for the post of formal Premier, the allotment of cabinet portfolios is still under consideration and some time will elapse before the appointment of the new Cabinet is gazetted by mandate. The meeting Monday afternoon failed to reach any definite agreement on the matter.

Shanghai Merchants Wire Tariff Demands

Delegates From National Chamber of Commerce Union Call on Conference Delegates

Kuo Wen
Shanghai, March 1.—The General Chamber of Commerce wired to the Peking Government yesterday demanding the inclusion of porcelain, native hemp-cloth and silk products into the proposed Sino-Japanese reciprocal tariff treaty as articles which shall enjoy reciprocal privileges, and the shortening of the treaty to five or three years.

Peking Merchants Call

Kuo Wen
Two delegates of the National Union of Chambers of Commerce called on Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. C. T. Wang and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan at four o'clock yesterday afternoon in connection with matters relative to the Special Tariff Conference.

Among the questions on which the two delegates sought information were the enforcement of the national tariff law, the rate of interim surtax, the establishment of a public treasury to handle the customs receipts, foreign factories in China, conclusion of reciprocal treaties with the Powers and the taxation of foreign tobacco and wines.

Tientsin Trains

Chung Mei
The morning train from Tientsin was only fifteen minutes late yesterday, arriving at Chienmen at twelve thirty. The afternoon train both ways is much slower since it has been converted into a local, stopping at all stations.

Last night an express train left the Peking Hankow station for Chengchow.

Leaves For Canton

Kuo Wen
Shanghai, March 1.—Mr. Kuo Tai-chi left for Canton yesterday in response to the invitation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

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